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both of the Continent and of England, obscured the antecedents of thought and became esoteric and speculative. The evident sympathy of Mr. Wallas with the theoretic reason of the Greek suggests that there is some danger that social psychology may enter the region of metaphysics prematurely.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

The Modern Factory. By GEORGE M. PRICE. 1st. ed. Preface, Table of Contents, many illustrations, three appendices: (1) Bibliography; (2) A Partial List of Investigations into Working Conditions Authorized by the Federal and State Legislatures; (3) Suggestions for the Organization and Execution of Exit Drills. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1914. Pp. 574. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

This is a contribution by a competent authority to the scant American literature concerning the factory. The author is a physician of many years' practice, chiefly among indoor employees in city factories and workshops. His acquaintance with the subject-matter of this volume arises from twofold experience—as director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak, suit, and skirt, and the dress and waist industries in New York City, and as a director of investigation of the New York State Factory Commission. In both capacities, Dr. Price has published reports of permanent value. His *Handbook of Sanitation, A Manual of Theoretical and Practical Sanitation for Students and Physicians*, having passed through three editions, is a work of recognized authority.

Readers of the present volume profit by this unusual preparation of the author for his task. The book is further distinguished by its scrupulous limitation to the field indicated in its title. The chapters deal with "The Factory, Its Rise, Growth and Influence"; "The Workplace"; "Factory Fires and Their Prevention"; "Factory Accidents and Safety"; "Light and Illumination in Factories"; "Factory Sanitation"; "Employers' Welfare Work"; "Air and Ventilation in Factories"; "Industrial Dusts and Dusty Trades"; "Industrial Poisons, Gases and Fumes"; "Factory Legislation"; "Factory Inspection."

The twelve chapters are technical and precise, yet they are written with such clearness and simplicity that general readers, factory

wage-earners, social workers, and students of sociology can all read them with interest, pleasure, and advantage.

In a work so comprehensive, one omission is conspicuous. This is the absence of all discussion of fatigue in relation to the general health and welfare of factory workers. Although in the chapter on "Factory Accidents and Safety" fatigue is mentioned as one cause of accidents, the long struggle in the courts of the United States for a shorter working-day in manufacture is nowhere recognized, and Josephine Goldmark's epoch-making volumes on *Fatigue and Efficiency* are ignored alike in the text and in the bibliography.

It is to be desired that this work may pass through many editions, in which case the index—the one glaring weakness of the present edition—may well be made more complete. The imperfect index is only partially compensated for by a full and well-arranged table of contents.

FLORENCE KELLEY

NEW YORK CITY

Racial Integrity and Other Features of the Negro Problem. By A. H. SHANNON. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South. Pp. 305. \$1.00.

The author of this book is a southern man who approaches the negro problem chiefly from the moral standpoint, and bases his views largely upon personal observations. His central thesis is that the mulatto is on the increase through the amalgamation of white and black. He uses the Census reports and some investigations of his own in support of his conclusion. He assumes that the mulatto is necessarily a bastard, and that, instead of being placed under a social ban as would be done in case of a white bastard, he is pampered, appointed to office, and allowed to lead in education, the ministry, etc. A negro woman, therefore, finds that through a life of sin she has the best prospect of producing children who may rise to distinction. "With mongrels as its political leaders," says the author, "as the teachers of its youth, and in its pulpits, we see no hope whatever of any marked improvement or moral uplift in the character of the race."

A chapter deals with the criminal negroes in the cities and suggests the use of vagrancy laws to keep them on the farms. Another chapter gives a brief history of negro slavery, a striking feature of which is an absence of knowledge of the causes underlying the origin and disappearance of human servitude. The author seems not to have heard of